Ascertaining people living Below Poverty Line

†342. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Uniform Recall Period' and 'Mixed Recall Period' systems are used to ascertain the number of people living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and in what way the calculation is made under the systems; and

(c) the assesment of the income of poor people under both the systems at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and State level from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and number of Poor (Lakadwala Committee).

On the basis of the latest large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure (61st Round of NSS), covering the period July, 2004 to June, 2005 [Report No. 508 (61./1.0/1)], two different consumption distributions for the year 2004-05 have been obtained. The first one from the consumption data collected using 30-day recall period (also known as reference period) for all the items. The other distribution is obtained from the consumer expenditure data collected using 365-day recall period for five infrequently purchased non-food items, namely, clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses and 30-day recall period for the remaining items,. These two consumption distributions have been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution respectively. The Planning Commission, using the Expert Group methodology has estimated poverty in 2004-05 using both the distributions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The URP-consumption distribution data of the 61st Round yields a poverty ratio of 28.3 per cent in the rural areas, 25.7 per cent in the urban areas and 27.5 per cent for the country as a whole in 2004-05. The corresponding figures obtained from the MRP-consumption distribution data of the 61st Round are 21.8 per cent in the rural areas, 21.7 per cent in the urban areas and 21.8 per cent for the country as a whole.

(c) The data on income of the poor people are not available. However, per capita consumption expenditure of the poor estimated for the year 2004-05 (based on NSS 61st Round of consumption expenditure data) is Rs. 286.10 per capita per month in the rural areas and Rs. 416.15 per capita per month in the urban areas as per URP consumption distribution, and Rs. 325.40 per capita per month in the rural areas and Rs. 467.90 per capita per month in the urban areas as per MRP consumption distribution.

Residential buildings in Delhi

*343. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any new proposal to construct residential buildings for the welfare of the Central Government employees in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have allotted any land for this purpose in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the location-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Government constructs residential buildings in Delhi as a facilitation measure for serving Central Government employees that is an ongoing programme. The Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has no project in Delhi at present.